

In the Claims:

Please note the claims remain as follows, noting also that this listing of claims technically replaces all prior versions, and prior listings of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a low molecular weight organic aglycon compound comprising following steps:

a) fermenting a microorganism cell in a suitable medium where the microorganism is capable of growing, which comprises a gene encoding a product involved in the biosynthesis pathway leading to a low molecular weight organic aglycon compound and a glycosyltransferase gene encoding a glycosyltransferase capable of glycosylating the produced aglycon, ~~under suitable conditions~~ wherein the cell produces the aglycon and the corresponding glycosylated form of the aglycon;

b) deglycosylating the glycosylated form of the aglycon; and

c) recovering the aglycon compound; (i) wherein the low molecular weight organic aglycon compound has a molecular weight from 50 to 3000, and (ii) wherein the glycosyltransferase is a glycosyltransferase capable of conjugating a sugar to the aglycon compound; and
wherein the microorganism cell is a yeast cell; and
wherein the low molecular weight organic aglycon compound is vanillin.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the microorganism cell with the glycosyltransferase during culture fermentation is capable of producing higher amounts of the glycosylated form of the aglycon as compared to the amounts of the corresponding aglycon produced by the same microorganism cell without the glycosyltransferase.

3. (Cancelled) ~~The method of claim 2, wherein the microorganism cell is a yeast cell.~~
4. (Currently Amended) The method of ~~claim 3~~ claim 1, wherein the yeast cell is a yeast cell selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces* spp., ~~e.g.~~ *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Pichia* spp.
5. (Withdrawn From Consideration) The method of claim 2, wherein the microorganism cell is a prokaryotic cell.
6. (Withdrawn From Consideration) The method of claim 5, wherein the prokaryotic cell is an *E. coli* cell.
7. (Withdrawn from Consideration) The method of claim 1, wherein the glycosyltransferase gene is a heterologous glycosyltransferase gene.
8. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the glycosyltransferase is an UDPG-glycosyltransferase, ~~preferably or~~ an UDPG-glycosyltransferase.
9. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the low molecular weight organic aglycon compound is an organic aglycon compound that comprises a compound that contains Hydroxy-, Amino-, Sulfide-, or Carboxy functional group that can be glycosylated by use of the glycosyltransferase of claim 1 ~~of any of the preceding claims~~.
10. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the low molecular weight organic aglycon compound is an organic aglycon compound that comprises a compound that contains a Hydroxy-functional group, or an alcohol that can be glycosylated by use of the glycosyltransferase.

11. (Original) The method of claim 9, wherein the aglycon compound has a molecular weight from 50 to 1000.

12. (Original) The method of claim 11, wherein the aglycon compound is a secondary metabolite compound.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 12, wherein secondary metabolite compound is a plant secondary metabolite compound selected from the group consisting of: Terpenoids, Alkaloids, Phenylpropanoids, Phenyl derivatives, Hexanol derivatives, Flavonoids, Coumarins, stilbenes, Cyanohydrins, and Glucosinolates.

14. (Original) The method of claim 13, wherein the plant secondary metabolite organic aglycon compound is vanillin.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14, wherein the microorganism cell is a yeast cell.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15, wherein the yeast cell is a yeast cell selected from the group consisting of *Saccharomyces* spp., e.g. *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, and *Pichia* spp.

17. (Withdrawn From Consideration) The method of claim 14, wherein the microorganism cell is a prokaryotic cell.

18. (Withdrawn from Consideration) The method of claim 17, wherein the prokaryotic cell is an *E. coli* cell.

19. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein the deglycosylating step b) of claim 1 takes place outside the growing cell following excretion or extraction of the ~~in step a)-produced~~ glycosylated form of the aglycon produced in step a) and wherein the

~~deglycosylating is an enzymatic process mediated by a beta-glucosidase.~~

20. (Withdrawn From Consideration) A low molecular weight organic aglycon compound made from the process comprising:

a) fermenting a microorganism cell in a suitable medium where the microorganism is capable of growing, which comprises a gene encoding a product involved in the biosynthesis pathway leading to a low molecular weight organic aglycon compound and a glycosyltransferase gene encoding a glycosyltransferase capable of glycosylating the produced aglycon, under suitable conditions wherein the cell produces the aglycon and the corresponding glycosylated form of the aglycon;

b) deglycosylating the glycosylated form of the aglycon; and

c) recovering the aglycon compound;

(i) wherein the low molecular weight organic aglycon compound has a molecular weight from 50 to 3000, and

(ii) wherein the glycosyltransferase is a glycosyltransferase capable of conjugating a sugar to the aglycon compound.

21. (New) The method of claim 19, wherein the deglycosylating step b) of claim 1 is an enzymatic process mediated by a beta-glucosidase.